

THE  
HILLSBOROUGH

HILLSBOROUGH

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

No. 11, Vol. 5, No. 32.

1877.

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AND

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# Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1877.

## THE INTERNAL REVENUE RUIN-SANC.

The *News*, publishing the letter of the Hon. W. M. Robbins, advocates the abolition of the internal revenue system. We apprehend that it asks too much when the country staggers under the enormous load of National Debt, and when every resource is taxed to meet its obligations. A system of *assessments* inevitable to provide for, outside of import duties and other contingent sources of revenue, the demands on the public credit.

Nevertheless, what may be accepted as a necessary and unavoidable infliction may be short of half of its offensiveness by reform in the administration of the revenue laws. They may be administered honestly; and then the burden of taxes may be reduced one-half. They may be enforced humanely; and then they will cease to be eroded. They may be resisted as a hostile intrusion. They may be law with judgment; and then they will cease to bear with unfair discrimination upon special industries.

But they are not administered honestly; and the people are plundered that a swarm of pampered officials may live in luxury, or that partisan politics may strengthen its power by diversion of money, levied for the support of the government, to party uses.

They are not administered humanely; and a swarm of spies and informers, of officials and their satellites, backed up by federal authority, ravage the country in the impulsion of power, converting the collection of taxes into a predatory warfare, and investing their movements with all the horrors of hostile invasion.

They are not administered with judgment; and taxes are laid with a discriminating partiality upon the products of the soil, imposing burdens and unequal burdens upon a class which is the foundation rock of all national wealth; and making certain products and industries bear a disproportionate load of taxation, and making one special Southern staple, a favorite subject of vindictive imposition; thereby giving a sectional character to a system which should be as broad as the national domain.

And so from want of honesty in collection; from want of humanity in enforcement, and from want of judgment in imposition, the whole internal revenue system is hateful to the people. While it exists with its present features, it will be the subject of irreconcileable conflict. It arrays the people in hostility against an offensive novelty; a novelty because it introduces the infamous machinery of spies and informers, the natural growth of the corrupt and despotic governments of the old world among a race frank, truthful, and straightforward, substituting treachery for unsuspecting confidence, and generating suspicion to replace trustiness; and it keeps up a feeling of irritation utterly subversive of that attachment to government which it should be the sine of every law to fester.

If the system cannot be repealed, that is, the levy of the internal revenue tax, still it may be so modified as to be effective without being offensive. The machinery may be changed, the present instruments displaced. The suggestion of Mr. Robbins is practical and wise. Let the distiller (and the tobacco manufacturer too) list his products for taxation to some official sitting at the Court House of his county, at certain stated periods for this business, swearing to his statement, and made liable for perjury for falsely swearing in regard to it, and for double tax for not listing.

Our people are not dishonest when trusted, and we do not doubt double the money would now reach the Treasury than is now suffered to pass through the hands of the present collectors.

Let the ideas of Mr. Robbins be pushed.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the letter of Hon. A. M. Waddell in the *News* of the 8th inst., confirming our views as to the impracticability of abolishing the Internal Revenue System.

The *Herald* published the obituary of the Democratic party one day; the next day it turned round and slaughtered the Republican party. Is it now going to breath the breath of life into that "new party"? That "new party" moves but sluggishly; it waits for the Prometheus fire of the *Herald*. It will never get on its feet if our liberal friends don't manage better. They blow warm into it one day, and cold into it the next; they set it up and then knock it down; literal to-day, *Bourbon* to-morrow. Do give the "new party" a living chance.

Gov. Hampton likes Hayes' and the Raleigh *Advertiser* likes Hampton. It nominates him for Vice-President on the ticket with Grant. Is the *Register* a liberal?

Judge Doxton rides this Fall circuit, for the judicial District.

## DEATH OF JUDGE BAILEY.

We learn with great regret that this distinguished gentleman died near Asheville on the 1st inst. The intelligence received here with heartfelt sadness, for he was a resident of Hillsboro for a period long enough to endear him to our whole people; becoming thoroughly identified with all classes by the geniality of his temper, and his courtesy; and adding one more name to that distinguished circle of eminent men for which Hillsboro was so singularly distinguished during the period of his residence here.

Judge Bailey was born in Pasquotank county on the 13th of August, 1795, and was therefore not quite 82 years old at the time of his death. He was once a member of the House of Commons from his native county, and twice represented it in the Senate. He pursued his profession of law with success and distinction and in 1856 was rewarded by elevation to the Bench.

We believe it was in 1842 that he removed to Hillsboro, occupying the house on the South side of the river now the property of Judge Manly, and lived here respected and beloved, until his children having grown up, married or embarking on their own tide of fortune, he determined to remove to Bismarck, which he did about the beginning of the war, settling near the Black Mountains, where for a few years he lived, opening a law school, and conducting a small farm. His law school, we believe, was never very flourishing owing in a great degree to its inaccessibility; and the removal from society with other causes, induced his removal to Asheville. He resigned his judicial commission in 1863, and the remainder of his life was passed mostly in Asheville, and, until within the past few years, in the pursuit of his original profession.

Judge Bailey was evidently a gentleman, high toned, courteous and whilst pure and incorruptible, furnishing a society a beautiful model of all that was excellent in character and polished in manners, and adding to what is purely estimable in the eyes of the world, the finishing graces of an exemplary Christian walk.

The fight between Mr. Winstead and his adversaries, Dr. Wheeler, Louis Hanes, and Henderson, still goes on unabated. They seem to conclude that Winstead is out of the way altogether, and therefore go for each other with a vim that is pleasant to look on. Hanes goes for Henderson with one of those old weapons that, in Democratic hands, the radicals charged to be false; but now in Hanes' hands, is expected to prove a perfect executioner.

In the mean time, Mr. Winstead is not idle, and if a popular expression of opinion is worth anything, beauty is surely as well as power in changing the opinion of the President. Being, as our friends, the liberals, call us, a Bourbon, we will not give advice. Only we will say, he may go further and fare worse; and will be as wise in reciting in this case as he was in Hyatt's. Mr. Winstead's friends think him an honest man. We question if Hyatt's friends could speak very earnestly on that point.

A meeting last week held at Roxboro without respect to party, gave no qualified endorsement to the capacity and integrity of Mr. Winstead; all but Mr. H. T. Jordan. And he is right. It is none of our business to let the Republicans settle their own squabbles. Is a shiv of ours we may have a safe opinion, but we do not see the need to express them.

The *News* is delighted with the endorsement by distinguished Generals of its mission in the service of peace. The people want moderation; the people want peace. They do. So do we; and we don't think the *News* is the popular champion of that blessed desideratum. Only, we don't think it is to be obtained by forgetfulness of the past, nor jeopardized by holding to principles.

We have not yet found that the people are more apprehensive of tumult at the hands of those who withhold their recognition of the moral or legal right of Hayes to the Presidency, than at the hands of those who accept with satisfaction the results of fraud, which, unshaken, will do more to open the way for future and not distant disturbance of peace, than the moral position the "bourbon" press is now opposing to it.

And the time is not far distant when that fraud will be exposed so openly that the liberal organs will make haste to obliterate the tracks of their *time-serving* policy.

The *North State Press* rightly foresees the future, when, speaking of our liberal friends, and their abuse of those who do not flatter their faces to the bone in regard to the man they cannot respect, it adds "Bourbons foremost, because we have no shouts of rejoicing over a vile fraud and no tears to sing in commemoration of a horrid that will yet come back to plague all that had a hand in it." etc. and all who approve of it too, and except its results as wise policy.

Judge Doxton rides this Fall circuit, for the judicial District.

## A VINDICTIVE CONCLUSION.

We learn from the *Wilmington Star* (we have not seen it elsewhere, but having access to many Northern exchanges) that under the examination instituted to inquire into the cause of the loss of the steamer City of San Francisco, commanded by Capt. James T. Waddell, the Commandant has been notified by the United States Inspector of hulls and boilers that his certificate as Captain in the Merchant service has been withdrawn for one year; this conveying a sentence of condemnation for unseamanlike qualities.

In the whole range of marine disasters, there occurs none so conspicuously the operation of causes against which no skill, no prudence, no foresight could guard, as the wreck of the City of San Francisco. On a road daily traversed with safety, after observations duly and accurately made, the ship, in its ordinary course, suddenly encountered the unknown dangers and received her death-wound. A terrible wound, which cut her in two, and left her a mere skeleton, in mock simulation of life.

The *Times* correspondent of Bucharest, states that the able-bodied Bulgarians have been summoned to prevent desperadoes of the *Kavkaz* camp, to be organized for a large force that, upon protection in this last

stage, are to sweep the country up to the Balkans. The Turkish patrols are at Janjina, which is their present advanced line. The centre of their army is near Rupina, the right covering, Rusehah, and stretching toward Shumla.

The *Times* correspondent is firmly

watching the Bulgarian frontiers. They have discovered a number of signs of attack at Varna, in Novara.

A special dispatch to the *Times* says,

the following, which coincides with the news received, from other quarters, since the affair at Zewin: The Turks have sent out detachments in every direction, who have brought intelligence that the Russians were retreating both on the road from Sogdiana and that in the *Kaphat* Valley.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople, the following, which coincides with the news received, from other quarters, since the affair at Zewin: The Turks have sent out detachments in every direction, who have brought intelligence that the Russians were retreating both on the road from Sogdiana and that in the *Kaphat* Valley.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says:

The return of the *Admiral Schamyl* to Constantinople is announced, and it looks as if the Turks had become convinced of thelessness of the efforts to annihilate Circassian, irrigation. It is believed that the troops despatched to Circassia will be recalled, and to aid General Pashov, who will assume the offensive from Sogdiana.

The *Times* correspondent of the *Times* sends the following: War preparations are going on. The *Admiral Schamyl* is now in the Southern side of the Danube, and preparing everything for an advance.

A special from Constantinople to the *Daily Telegraph* says: 12,000 men have been despatched to the frontiers of the *Kaphat* and *Adzhalyk* districts.

The *Times* correspondent says:

The rumor that the German government

will shortly prohibit the exportation of horses has been confirmed, and is probably to be attributed to the apprehensions aroused by agents in France. Otherwise, it is believed that the Hungarian government has extended the areas from which the exportation of horses is forbidden. The Government of Austria, in its telegram, rejecting the defeat of the Russians at Kara-Kalja, says: The enemy surprised in a village 1,500 metres from Kara-Kalja. The Turks were repulsed, and did not continue their march.

The *Times* says officially that the *Cavkaz* is about to send a fleet to Sistova. Haydarpash has despatched the *Admiral Schamyl* to Sogdiana.

General Pashov, a veteran, who

had been a general in the *Kaphat* and *Adzhalyk* districts, was captured by the *Cavkaz*.

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## The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 11 1857.

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

## Terms of the Recorders for 1857.

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9 months. 1.25.  
6 months. 1.00.

## Payments always in advance.

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See fourth page both for Ads. and interesting reading matter.

The South African War.

was observed by the colored people in a way satisfactory, in themselves. There was no public demonstration, no processions, no noisy or speeches; but there was a large concourse gathered at the aid Assembly, where, during the day, there were games of different kinds and a beautiful dinner, and, at night, a ball. Perfect order and good order marked the holiday.

Prote.

We are informed that the lands between Dr. William Strickland's house and Mr. I. R. Strickland's mill, a distance of a mile or more in width, is filled with innumerable small frogs, covering fields and roads alike. They can be gathered, no doubt, for amusement, by the child, but not needing that many, we have not gone out to see. Where they came from is a mystery; but it is a shore for several days develops a gradual movement toward the West.

Cabbage Worms.

Mr. J. F. Whitton tells us he tried last summer with no effect a mixture of three parts sulphur and one part lime, dusted on cabbage plants when the worms were first observed. The worms were completely conquered. Last year worms, particularly injurious for worms and vegetable plants, looked well they were ridged with sulphur. The above remedy is cheap and simple, and ought to have a trial by every gardener.

An advertisement in Hunt's A. Richard's W. S. C. R. R. on Thursday the 4th last, calling Salisbury at 11.30 A. M. returning to Hillsboro next day at 5 p. m. Fare for passenger \$2.00.

Chapel Hill was taken out last week, Mr. Rivers, of Chapel Hill was home on Friday in search of butter, eggs and chickens. Our neighbors would have raised a protest if they had known he was here. His chickens have cut short their supplies. As the Schoolboy says, we tell Chapel Hill "dinner on your own side" but at present.

In the list of teachers attendant at the Normal School, furnished for the Hillsborough Observer by Mrs. E. E. Spangler, we find the following names: Mr. Wm. B. Elliston, Miss Maggie, Mrs. Mrs. Lucy, Mrs. Lucy Thompson. There are others, but their names are not known to us.

A small ball game passed over the section between Hillsboro and Durham on Tuesday evening, the 3d last; doing no damage to the stones were small. It is remarkable only as being the first of the season and as showing the exemption of this section from a terror so ruinous in many other places.

Tobacco planters tell us that, while tobacco has not made much and looks healthy, it does not grow off as rapidly as the last summer, and, consequently, looks well and one expects. No cause is assigned for this, but the general practice is of a good crop.

Many tobacco, in small crops, is planted among millet, within a radius of five miles, ever before known, one consequence of convenient markets and also of unusual abundance of plants.

This body meets Monday, July 2d, and adjourns until the 10th of August. An important business: They divided Mangum-township, under a partition of a large portion of citizens of the township, by account of its iniquities, and established a new township by the name of Johnson. The Governor was duly notified in the same, as upon him devolved the duty of appointing magistrates.

Spoon River, now, were also appointed in the several school districts under the new township, such as the schools were to be under the new townships.

The school was to be under the new townships.

The Commissioners called the 10th, calling of the Court House walls, and also some further minor painting and then the building will be finished.

By the way, the Gleasons, referred our paragraph in relation to the Court House. We find, however, the Court House presents an appearance of the ancient, rather than have envied, but that the Gleasons have envied the granite columns, (made of brick and stone,) of one single piece, if these could have believed they were solid.

THE STAR.

We had the pleasure of a call on Monday from Mr. R. H. Hill, of Hillsboro, in the interests of the Observer. The Observer is rapidly increased rapidly and deservedly, but it is difficult to keep pace with Mr. Hill, and we gladly give him and his paper our hearty endorsement.

## HILLSBORO SCHOOLS.

The Raleigh Observer has a long and laborious article on the subject of North-Carolina Schools in which is very strongly presented the disparity in the provision for the two sexes. We agree fully with the Observer that, while gratified to see the beautiful provision made for girls, the neglect of seminaries for boys is disgraceful to the State. It is a sign of an advancing civilization, that female education receives its due consideration, but it is not equally safe of retrograde to the education of the males neglected. Giving due weight to the perfect culture of woman, more but the patriarchal discipline of the woman's right school will deny that upon the male folk all the weighty responsibilities which attach in civilized societies, and that unless the men is kept up to the proper standard, the women must share the fate that inevitably attends decaying refinement.

Therefore, we are glad the Observer has given the subject its prominence, and hope that its warning will not pass unheeded. We trust that the State will not be so long in making the necessary changes.

The Hillsboro Military School at Hillsboro, now in existence, is filled with innumerable small frogs, covering fields and roads alike. They can be gathered, no doubt, for amusement, by the child, but not needing that many, we have not gone out to see. Where they came from is a mystery; but it is a shore for several days develops a gradual movement toward the West.

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An advertisement in Hunt's A. Richard's W. S. C. R. R. on Thursday the 4th last, calling Salisbury at 11.30 A. M. returning to Hillsboro next day at 5 p. m. Fare for passenger \$2.00.

Chapel Hill was taken out last week, Mr. Rivers, of Chapel Hill was home on Friday in search of butter, eggs and chickens. Our neighbors would have raised a protest if they had known he was here. His chickens have cut short their supplies. As the Schoolboy says, we tell Chapel Hill "dinner on your own side" but at present.

In the list of teachers attendant at the Normal School, furnished for the Hillsborough Observer by Mrs. E. E. Spangler, we find the following names: Mr. Wm. B. Elliston, Miss Maggie, Mrs. Mrs. Lucy, Mrs. Lucy Thompson. There are others, but their names are not known to us.

A small ball game passed over the section between Hillsboro and Durham on Tuesday evening, the 3d last; doing no damage to the stones were small. It is remarkable only as being the first of the season and as showing the exemption of this section from a terror so ruinous in many other places.

Tobacco planters tell us that, while tobacco has not made much and looks healthy, it does not grow off as rapidly as the last summer, and, consequently, looks well and one expects. No cause is assigned for this, but the general practice is of a good crop.

Many tobacco, in small crops, is planted among millet, within a radius of five miles, ever before known, one consequence of convenient markets and also of unusual abundance of plants.

This body meets Monday, July 2d, and adjourns until the 10th of August. An important business: They divided Mangum-township, under a partition of a large portion of citizens of the township, by account of its iniquities, and established a new township by the name of Johnson. The Governor was duly notified in the same, as upon him devolved the duty of appointing magistrates.

Spoon River, now, were also appointed in the several school districts under the new township, such as the schools were to be under the new townships.

The school was to be under the new townships.

We are indebted to the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York for the June number of this magazine, which, besides containing some very nicely written serial stories, had several articles of a general cast. "The only general explanation of the 'Great War' has more light upon a dark subject than we supposed possible in an article space." The debate in Parliament on the "Eastern Question," and the article, "The War in the East," are also and interesting, and from an English point of view, convincing in argument; but we have our own preferences and opinions certainly not altogether controlled by the English view.

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All our brag specimens, heretofore spoken of in the Recorder, will make no significant before a bunch, now before us raised by Mr. John W. Norwood. It consists of about 100 stalks, from 6 to 10 inches high, and they average six feet in height.

We would like to know how such a bunch of oats was produced. Can farmer Norwood tell us?

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We were favored on Thursday with a call from Professors Winslow and Grandy of the University, and gathered from them much valuable and interesting information relative to the Normal School which opened at Chapel Hill on Tuesday last under the control of Messrs. Ladd, Owen and Thompson. Teachers (pupils, we may call them) were growing rapidly, and on the opening day 118 were present and the number by the end of the week was expected to reach 200. To Mr. Mickel was assigned the duty of finding accommodations, but they have all been comfortably quartered at Mrs. Davis', Mrs. How's, Mr. John Watson's, and elsewhere at satisfactory rates. Males and females are in about equal proportions.

Our visitors tell us of a very pleasant assemblage on Tuesday evening in the College Library (the hall room) which was lit up and ornamented, presenting a scene almost lively, if not so splendid, as the Commencement. If, not so splendid, as the "ceiling," when enter into the Normal School with perfect enthusiasm. By this means the teachers become readily acquainted with each other, and, I hope, more readily to enter into view for the common purpose of good. Absence of books, which had not arrived, may delay for a day or two the native work of the School; but Prof. Ladd had written on a course of lectures, and the course of study is marked out. There will be no idle time, for work in the shape of examinations or recitations will begin at half past 8 a. m. and continue until 3 p. m. The Professors of the institution, all on the spot except Prof. Graves, lately married (and therefore he could not come) give their aid in the course of instruction, and the up hill work of education will be gateway crewed with unwonted flowers.

We are publishing a letter from Chapel Hill on the subject of the School, which will be found in the "Advertiser" of the Charlotte and Hillsboro Schools.

But again: the Observer says "they the Charlotte and Hillsboro Schools have been unoccupied most of the time."

The Hillsboro Military Academy was opened in 1856, and was kept up to its highest pitch of prosperity until the close of the war, and, afterwards, but with slender fortunes until 1859, when it was closed. A sale of the buildings was made in 1861, and the Academy was then closed for a time, having been sold to the winter of 1871, thoroughly re-built, and now stands by Hillsboro.

Mr. Sutherland and his wife are now in charge, and the school is in full operation.

The Hillsboro Military Academy is now in full operation.

Mr. J. F. Whitton tells us he tried last summer with no effect a mixture of three parts sulphur and one part lime, dusted on cabbage plants when the worms were first observed. The worms were completely conquered. Last year worms, particularly injurious for worms and vegetable plants, looked well they were ridged with sulphur. The above remedy is cheap and simple, and ought to have a trial by every gardener.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

## THE REODRER.

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## A WORD TO FARMERS' SONS.

To those who prize the freedom peculiar to a life in the country, and also the security of a steady occupation, the pursuit of farming in this country offers great advantages. Every talent which the most gifted young man possesses may be exercised in connection with agriculture, and the more finished his education, the better will be his chances of gaining culture from his surroundings and acquiring influence with his neighbors.

Already a large portion of the permanent wealth of our nation is in the hands of farmers, and every facility is offered by our laws for any one who wishes to secure a farm for himself. The introduction of machinery for almost all kinds of farm work the multiplication of means of transportation, and the great demand in cities and towns for the best farm produce, make it necessary for a man to know the cost of each crop he raises that he may devote his time and labor to that which pays the highest per cent on capital invested. Hundreds of farmers annually dispose of their wheat, potatoes, apples, corn, cattle or horses at the market price, without knowing the actual cost of production of any crop.

As a natural consequence, they go year after year in the same way, while by knowing exactly the cost of raising a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay or a pound of wool, they could soon decide where their profits lay, and discard the crops which experience proved to bring them only loss.

Now know the precise cost of any farm product, it is necessary that a farmer should keep accounts as a merchant or manufacturer. To no class of business men is a practical knowledge of book-keeping more valuable than to our farmers. Because many have succeeded without it in the past does not alter the case. A higher standard is before the farmers now. Their produce must be of good quality to meet with ready sale, and to insure that success now demands that capital be invested in good buildings, machinery, and improved kinds of grain, fruit, and live-stock.

They need to know the exact returns yielded by all such investments, which can be ascertained only from a complete and accurate system of accounts. Let us impress upon young farmers, stock-dealers, and fruit-growers the vast benefit you would realize from a course of business training. Better give a year of your time now to this study, you would be more than repaid for your time and money in five years. Surely it is time the leading industry of our state and country was conducted on the same principles that control less important interests. —Commercial Journal.

## TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING.

The temperature of cream or milk for churning is of vast importance, both for the production of good butter and the time required to bring it. The operation of churning generally raises the temperature of the cream 3 to 5 degrees, therefore it is better to have it at a low temperature when the churning is commenced, especially in warm weather, when the temperature outside is high; on the other hand, when the outside temperature is low, then it will do to have the temperature of the cream higher at the commencement of churning. 58 degrees to 68 degrees is about the right temperature for churning under all circumstances. If it is below 58 the butter particles will not readily break and form into butter, and if above 68 the butter will not gather, and beside, the grain, flavor, and color of it will be materially injured.

When the butter begins to come, the temperature should be reduced, and after it is gathered it should be brought down to 58 or lower, which may be done by adding cold water.

The most convenient way to temper cream is a churn to have a tube 6 or 8 inches in diameter and about 2 feet long, with a bottom to it, and a handle soldered on the top, they are similar to the cream coolers except the handle should be solid and high. If the cream is too warm, the cooler or tube may be filled with cold water, and if necessary ice may be put into it, and the cooler put down into the cream or milk and stirred around in it until the cream is brought to the proper temperature.

If the cream is too cold, warm water should be used in the same manner, until the temperature is brought up. In either case it will be found to be much better than to put cold or warm water into the cream, or to have it stand near the fire to warm.

## TODAY'S CHOLERA.

Mr. J. S. Long, the well known and large farmer of Monroe, Jasper county, and Prof. Knapp had covered the whole ground in hog raising, and he fully indorsed his views. In reference to hog cholera he could give some experience that he

thought would be of value to all. Years ago he had lost thousands of dollars' worth of hogs, but for the last six years he had not lost any, and he had a remedy if any one would try. He would warrant they would lose no more hogs provided they did exactly as he said, and the hogs were not past drinking, neither could not take the medicine. He had tried it in a thousand of cases, and never had a failure; was not engaged in buying lots of hogs where cholera prevailed; bought 250 recently and found no trouble in curing them. His remedy was this: Make concentrated lye into good soap-like usual rule; take one part of the soap to fifty hogs; put it into a bottle, add water and two lots of copperas each, then add clean water and mix (or anything to make it taste good) till you have about what the hogs will drink. Take enough of the mixture, while warm, for twenty-five hogs to drink, in troughs, in a separate lot. Just as you are ready to let the hogs in, scatter the soap in the troughs; the object is to have it foaming as the hogs come to drink. Be sure that every hog drinks, and if he will not, drink, put him in the hospital, and if you cannot get him to drink then, *then* give him in the head, so will give the cholera to the rest. After twenty-five have had all they will drink, let in twenty-five more, and continue until the whole are treated. The next day I go through with the same operation. After the second day skip a day, then give for two days, and you may turn them out. *Then*, I generally give the same dose once a week to my hogs. An important point was to make the hog drink, and if he would not take it any other way, add new milk, or put in sugar.*Southern Planter and Farmer.*  
The right way to keep sheep is to keep them in the best manner only so as to have the best care and attention, so as to give the largest weight of fleece possible. The right way is to pull out the poor ones yearly, those with the light fleeces, those that are getting advanced in years, and put them in a separate pasture, and fatten them for the butcher. The balance will do better, and give more weight of fleece by this careful pulling.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; every thing is kept neat; less wages to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, now, and frit all the time.

A flock of young chickens placed in a garden with the hen, secured beneath a light coop, will wage a hard war upon cabbage butterflies, turnip-flies, and many other troublesome insects. Young chickens will not scratch enough to do any considerable damage. We have tried it, and know. Farmers should make their poultry efficient helpers in fighting the innumerable insects. The fowls are willing, but need a little guidance to do the best work. —*Southern Planter and Farmer.*

They need to know the exact returns yielded by all such investments, which can be ascertained only from a complete and accurate system of accounts. Let us impress upon young farmers, stock-dealers, and fruit-growers the vast benefit you would realize from a course of business training. Better give a year of your time now to this study, you would be more than repaid for your time and money in five years. Surely it is time the leading industry of our state and country was conducted on the same principles that control less important interests. —Commercial Journal.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH  
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST  
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SELTZER  
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SELTZER.A week to Agents. \$10 out-  
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C. C. BEECH, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has  
a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which  
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OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cure guaranteed in both. Send  
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BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with  
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A Noted Divine says

They are worth their  
weight in gold.

## READ WHAT HE SAYS.

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have had a mastery in Diptery, Constitution, and Piles. Lost my practice in 1861, and have not had it since (with little fault). I am now a man more good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, no gout, and I have gained many punctuated flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

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